

ECTS and the National Academic Credit System

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Education and Training Strategy:

"Youth on the Move"

Improve the quality and relevance of courses

"Agenda for New Skills and Jobs"

- •Improve the identification of training needs
- Increase the labour market relevance of education and training

ECTS



ECTS is a tool to help development ECTS adds "Transparency" (accountability)

- Transparent to students (what I'm getting, what is expected of me?)
- Transparent to universities (how advanced is this student?)
- Transparent to employers (what can this applicant do?)
- Transparent to government (what added value does this advance the nation?)

ECTS



Not just 60 credits!

Information Package

Learning Agreement

Transcript of Records

Now evolved (not really changed)

Course Handbooks/Prospectus

Choose curriculum and agree

Diploma Supplement

Student-Centred Credits



Particularly in estimating student workload

Total student working hours (25-30 h per credit)

But a 40-hour week can be misinterpreted

Certainly not just 9 to 5!!

Need for feedback to staff on credit allocation

Equal credits need equal work?

Employment



Maintain contact with University after degree

Where do students go after university?

Data are urgently needed

How many are using subject-specific skills?

Alumni make student input with job experience

These inputs are essential to programme design

Employment



Academics often spend most discussion time on knowledge competences – course content

Content requirements change after graduation (e.g. NMR in Chemistry/Medicine, all of IT)

So the content itself may well be less important than the competence to develop knowledge skills independently

Employment



Common trends – generic competences
Remember benefit from outside the course

- University-based clubs, sports, politics
- Peer group based activity
- Civic activity and local cultural activity/job

Universities should provide opportunities in addition to inclusion in programme design